

## INO

INNOXIOUS. *adj.* [innoxius, Latin.]

1. Free from mischievous effects.

*Innoxious* flames are often seen on the hair of mens heads and horses manes. *Digby.*  
We may safely use purgatives, they being benign, and of *innocuous* qualities. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

Sent by the better genius of the night,  
*Innoxious* gleaming on the horse's mane,  
The meteor fits. *Thomson's Autum.*

2. Pure from crimes.

Stranger to civil and religious rage,  
The good man walk'd *innocuous* through his age. *Pope.*  
*Innoxiously*, *adv.* [from *innocuous*.] Harmlessly.

Animals, that can *innocuously* digest these poisons, become  
antidotal to the poison digested. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

*Innocuousness*, *n. f.* [from *innocuous*.] Harmlessness.  
*Innuendo*, *n. f.* [from *innuendo*, from *innuus*, Latin.] An oblique  
hint.

As if the commandments, that require obedience and for-  
bid murder, were to be indicted for a libellous *innuendo* upon  
all the great men that come to be concerned. *L'Estrange.*  
Mercury, though employed on a quite contrary errand,  
owns it a marriage by an *innuendo*. *Dryden.*

Pursue your trade of scandal-picking,  
Your hints that Stella is no chicken;  
Your *innuendo's*, when you tell us,  
That Stella loves to talk with fellows. *Swift.*

*Innumerable*, *adj.* [from *innumerus*, Fr. *innumerable*, Lat.] Not  
to be counted for multitude.

You have sent *innumerable* substance  
To furnish Rome, and to prepare the ways  
You have for dignities. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

Cover me, ye pines,  
Ye cedars! with *innumerable* boughs  
Hide me where I may never see them more. *Milton.*

In lines, which appear of an equal length, one may be  
longer than the other by *innumerable* parts. *Locke.*

*Innumerablely*, *adv.* [from *innumerable*.] Without number.  
*Innumeros*, *adj.* [from *innumeros*, Latin.] Too many to be  
counted.

'Twould be some solace yet, some little cheating,  
In this close dungeon of *innumeros* boughs. *Milton.*

I take the wood,  
And in thick shelter of *innumeros* boughs,  
Enjoy the comfort gentle sleep allows. *Pope's Odyssey.*

To *INOCULATE*, *v. a.* [from *inocula*, in and *oculus*, Latin.]  
1. To propagate any plant by inserting its bud into another  
stock; to practise inoculation. See *INOCULATION*.

Nor are the ways alike in all  
How to ingraft, how to *inoculate*. *May's Virg. Georg.*  
Now is the season for the budding of the orange-tree: *in-*  
*oculate* therefore at the commencement of this month. *Evelyn.*

But various are the ways to change the state,  
To plant, to bud, to graft, to *inoculate*. *Dryden.*

2. To yield a bud to another stock.  
Virtue cannot so *inoculate* our old stock, but we shall relish  
of it. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

Thy stock is too much out of date,  
For tender plants 't *inoculate*. *Cleveland.*

Where lilies, in a lovely brown,  
*Inoculate* carnation. *Cleveland.*

*INOCULATION*, *n. f.* [from *inocula*, Lat. from *inocula*.]

1. *Inoculation* is practised upon all sorts of stone-fruit, and upon  
oranges and jasmynes. In order to perform it, be provided  
with a sharp pen-knife, having a flat haft, and some found  
bals-mat. Having taken off the cuttings from the trees  
you would propagate, chuse a smooth part of the stock; then  
with your knife make an horizontal cut cross the rind of the  
stock, and from the middle of that cut make a slit downwards  
about two inches in length in the form of a T; but be care-  
ful not to cut too deep, lest you wound the stock: then having  
cut off the leaf from the bud, leaving the foot-stalk remain-  
ing, make a cross cut about half an inch below the eye, and  
with your knife slit off the bud, with part of the wood to it.

This done, with your knife pull off that part of the wood  
which was taken with the bud, observing whether the eye of  
the bud be left to it or not; for all these buds which lose their  
eyes in stripping are good for nothing: then raising the wood,  
thrust the bud therein, placing it smooth between the rind and  
the wood of the stock, cutting off any part of the rind belong-  
ing to the bud which may be too long; and so having exactly  
fitted the bud to the stock, tie them closely round with bals-  
mat, beginning at the under part of the slit, and so proceed to  
the top, taking care not to bind round the eye of the bud.

The March following cut off the stock three inches above the  
bud, sloping it, that the wet may pass off: to this part of the  
stock, above the bud, fasten the shoot which proceeds from  
the bud, and which would be in danger of being blown out;  
but this must continue no longer than one year, after which it  
must be cut off close above the bud, that the stock may be co-  
vered thereby. *Milner.*

## INO

In the stem of Elaiana they all met, and came to be in-  
grafted all upon one stock, most of them by *inoculation*. *Hovel.*

2. The practice of transplanting the small-pox, by infusion of  
the matter from ripened pustules into the veins of the unin-  
fected, in hopes of procuring a milder sort than what frequen-  
ly comes by infection. *Quincy.*

It is evident, by *inoculation*, that the smallest quantity of the  
matter, mixed with the blood, produceth the disease. *Arbutn.*

*INOCULATOR*, *n. f.* [from *inocula*.]  
1. One that practises the inoculation of trees.

2. One who propagates the small-pox by inoculation.

Had John a Gaddesden been now living, he would have been  
at the head of the *inoculators*. *Friend's Hist. of Physick.*

*INODORATE*, *adj.* [in and *odoratus*, Lat.] Having no scent.  
Whites are more *inodorate* than flowers of the same kind  
coloured. *Bacon's Natural History.*

*INODOROUS*, *adj.* [from *inodorus*, Latin.] Wanting scent; not af-  
fecting the nose.

The white of an egg is a viscuous, unactive, insipid, *inodo-*  
*rous* liquor. *Arbutn. on Aliments.*

*INOFFENSIVE*, *adj.* [in and *offensus*.]  
1. Giving no scandal; giving no provocation.

A stranger, *inoffensive*, unprovoking. *Fleetwood.*  
However *inoffensive* we may be in other parts of our con-  
duct, if we are found wanting in this trial of our love, we  
shall be disowned by God as traitors. *Rogers's Sermons.*

2. Giving no pain; causing no terror.  
Should infants have taken offence at any thing, diverting  
their thoughts, or mixing pleasant and agreeable appearances  
with it, must be used, 'till it be grown *inoffensive* to them. *La.*

3. Harmless; hurtless; innocent.  
For drink the grape  
She crushes, *inoffensive* moist. *Milton.*

With what'er gall thou test'st thyself to write,  
Thy *inoffensive* latines never bite. *Dryden.*

Hark, how the cannon, *inoffensive* now,  
Gives signs of gratulation. *Philips.*

4. Unembarrassed; without stop or obstruction. A Latin mode  
of speech.

From hence a passage broad,  
Smooth, easy, *inoffensive*, down to hell. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*

*INOFFENSIVELY*, *adv.* [from *inoffensive*.] Without appearance  
of harm; without harm.

*INOFFENSIVENESS*, *n. f.* [from *inoffensive*.] Harmlessness;  
freedom from appearance of harm.

*INOFFICIOUS*, *adj.* [in and *officius*.] Not civil; not attentive  
to the accommodation of others.

*INOPINATE*, *adj.* [from *inopinus*, Lat. *inopinus*, Fr.] Not expected.  
*INOPPORTUNE*, *adj.* [from *inopportuna*, Latin.] Unseasonable; in-  
convenient.

*INORDINACY*, *n. f.* [from *inordinate*.] Irregularity; disorder.

It is safer to use *inordination*.  
They become very sinful by the excess, which were not so  
in their nature: that *inordination* sets them in opposition to God's  
designation. *Government of the Tongue.*

*INORDINATE*, *adj.* [in and *ordinatus*, Latin.] Irregular; dis-  
orderly; deviating from right.

These people at first were wisely brought to acknowledge  
allegiance to the kings of England; but being straight left unto  
their own *inordinate* life, they forgot what before they were  
taught. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Thence raise  
At last distemper'd, discontented thoughts;  
Vain hopes, vain arms, *inordinate* desires. *Milton.*

Blown up with high conceits engend'ring pride.  
From *inordinate* love and vain fear comes all unquietness of  
spirit. *Taylor's Guide to Devotion.*

*INORDINATELY*, *adv.* [from *inordinate*.] Irregularly; not  
rightly.

As soon as a man desires any thing *inordinately*, he is pre-  
sently disquieted in himself. *Taylor.*

*INORDINATENESS*, *n. f.* [from *inordinate*.] Want of regula-  
rity; intemperance of any kind.

*INORDINATION*, *n. f.* [from *inordinate*.] Irregularity; devia-  
tion from right.

Schoolmen and casuists, having too much philosophy to  
clear a lye from that intrinsic *inordination* and deviation from  
right reason, inherent in the nature of it, held that a lye was  
absolutely and universally sinful. *South's Sermons.*

*INORGANICAL*, *adj.* [in and *organical*.] Void of organs or  
instrumental parts.

We come to the lowest and the most *inorganic* parts of  
matter.

To *INOSCULATE*, *v. n.* [in and *osculum*, Lat.] To unite by  
apposition or contact.

This fifth conjugation of nerves is branched to the ball of  
the eye, and to the precordia also in some measure, by *inoscu-*  
*lating* with one of its nerves. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*

*INOSCUATION*, *n. f.* [from *inosculatio*.] Union by conjunction  
of the extremities.

The almost infinite ramifications and *inosculations* of all the  
several sorts of vessels may easily be detected by glasses. *Key.*  
*INQUEST*

## INQ

*INQUEST*, *n. f.* [from *inquest*, French; *inquisitio*, Latin.]

1. Judicial enquiry or examination.  
What confusion of face shall we be under, when that grand  
*inquest* begins; when an account of our opportunities of doing  
good, and a particular of our use or misuse of them is given  
in? *Atterbury's Sermons.*

2. [In law.] The *inquest* of jurors, or by jury, is the most usual  
trial of all causes, both civil and criminal, in our realm; for  
in civil causes, after proof is made on either side, so much as  
each part thinks good for himself, if the doubt be in the fact,  
it is referred to the discretion of twelve indifferent men, im-  
panelled by the sheriff for the purpose, and as they bring in  
their verdict so judgment passes: for the judge faith, the jury  
finds the fact thus; then is the law thus, and so we judge. For  
the *inquest* in criminal causes, see *JURY*. *Cowel.*

3. Enquiry; search; study.  
This is the laborious and vexatious *inquest* that the soul must  
make after science. *South's Sermons.*

*INQUIETUDE*, *n. f.* [from *inquiétude*, Fr. *inquiétude*, Lat.]  
Disturbed state; want of quiet; attack on the quiet.

Having had such experience of his fidelity and observance  
abroad, he found himself engaged in honour to support him  
at home from any farther *inquietude*. *Watson.*

Iron, that has stood long in a window, being thence taken,  
and by a cork balanced in water, where it may have a free mo-  
bility, will bewray a kind of *inquietude* and discontentment  
'till it attain the former position.

The youthful hero, with returning light,  
Rose anxious from th' *inquietudes* of night. *Pope's Odyssey.*

To *INQUINATE*, *v. a.* [from *inquinare*, Latin.] To pollute; to  
corrupt.

An old opinion it was, that the his feeding upon serpents,  
that venomous food so *inquinated* their oval conceptions, that  
they sometimes came forth in serpentine shapes. *Brown.*

*INQUINATION*, *n. f.* [from *inquinatio*, Lat. from *inquinare*.] Corrup-  
tion; pollution.

Their causes and axioms are so full of imagination, and so  
infected with the old received theories, as they are mere *in-*  
*quinations* of experience, and concoct it not. *Bacon.*

The middle action, which produceth such imperfect bodies,  
is fitly called by some of the ancients *inquinatio*, or incon-  
coction, which is a kind of putrefaction. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

*INQUIRABLE*, *adj.* [from *inquire*.] That of which inquiry  
or *inquest* may be made.

To *INQUIRE*, *v. n.* [from *inquire*, French; *inquire*, Latin.]  
1. To ask questions; to make search; to exert curiosity on any  
occasion.

You have oft *inquir'd*  
After the shepherd that complain'd of love. *Shakespeare.*

We will call the damsel, and *inquire* at her mouth. *Gen.*  
They began to *inquire* among themselves, which of them it  
was that should do this thing. *Lu. xxii. 23.*

*Inquire* for one Saul of Tarsus. *Acts ix. 11.*  
You sent Hadoram to king David, to *inquire* of his wel-  
fare. *Chron. xviii. 10.*

It is a subject of a very noble inquiry, to *inquire* of the  
more subtle perceptions; for it is another key to open nature,  
as well as the house. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

I may deserve our best skill to *inquire* into those rules, by  
which we may guide our judgment. *South's Sermons.*

The step-dame poison for the son prepares;  
The son *inquires* into his father's years. *Dryden.*

Under their grateful shade *Aeneas* sat;  
His left young Pallas kept, fix'd to his side,  
And oft of winds *inquir'd*, and of the tide. *Dryd. Æn.*

They are more in danger to go out of the way, who are  
marching under a guide that will mislead them, than he that  
is likelier to be prevailed on to *inquire* after the right way. *Locke.*

To those who *inquired* about me, my lover would answer,  
that I was an old dependent upon his family. *Swift.*

2. To make examination.  
Awful Rhadamanthus rules the state:  
He hears and judges each committed crime,  
*Inquires* into the manner, place, and time. *Dryden's Æn.*

To *INQUIRE*, *v. a.*  
1. To ask about; to seek out; as, he *inquired* the way.

2. To call; to name. Obsolete.  
Canute had his portion from the rest,  
The which he call'd Canutium, for his hire,  
Now Canutium, which Kent we commonly *inquire*. *F. Qu.*

*INQUIRER*, *n. f.* [from *inquire*.]  
1. Searcher; examiner; one curious and inquisitive.

What satisfaction may be obtained from those violent dis-  
puters, and eager *inquirers* in what day of the month the world  
began? *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

What's good doth open to th' *inquirers* Rand,  
And itself offers to th' accepting hand. *Denham.*

Superficial *inquirers* may satisfy themselves that the parts of  
matter are united by muscles, nerves, and other like liga-  
ments. *Glanv. Scpf.*

This is a question only of *inquirers*, not disputers, who  
neither affirm nor deny, but examine. *Locke.*

## INQ

Late *inquirers* by their glasses find,  
That ev'ry insect of each different kind,  
In its own egg, chear'd by the solar rays,  
Organs invol'd and latent life displays. *Blackmore.*

2. One who interrogates; one who questions.

*INQUIRY*, *n. f.* [from *inquire*.]  
1. Interrogation; search by question.

The men which were sent from Cornelius had made *inquiry*  
for Simon's house, and stood before the gate. *Acts x. 17.*

2. Examination; search.  
This exactness is absolutely necessary in *inquiries* after philo-  
sophical knowledge, and in controversies about truth. *Locke.*

As to the *inquiry* about liberty, I think the question is not  
proper, whether the will be free, but whether a man be  
free. *Locke.*

I have been engaged in physical *inquiries*. *Locke.*  
It is a real *inquiry*, concerning the nature of a bird, or a bat,  
to make their yet imperfect ideas of it more complete. *Locke.*

Judgment or opinion, in a remoter sense, may be called *in-*  
*vention*: as when a judge or a physician makes an exact *inquiry*  
into any cause. *Grew's Cofmol. Sac.*

*INQUISITION*, *n. f.* [from *inquisition*, Fr. *inquisitio*, Latin.]  
1. Judicial inquiry.

When he maketh *inquisition* for blood, he remembereth  
them: he forgetteth not the cry of the humble. *Pf. ix. 12.*

We were willing to make a pattern or precedent of an exact  
*inquisition*. *Bacon's Natural History.*

With much severity, and strict *inquisition*, were punished  
the adherents and aiders of the late rebels. *Bacon's Hen. VII.*

Though it may be impossible to recollect every failing, yet  
you are so far to exercise an *inquisition* upon yourself, as, by  
observing lesser particulars, you may the better discover what  
the corruption of your nature sways you to. *Taylor.*

By your good leave,  
These men will be your judges: we must stand  
The *inquisition* of their rally. *Southern.*

2. Examination; discussion.  
When *inquisition* was made of the matter, it was found  
out. *2 Efb. xxiii.*

3. [In law.] A manner of proceeding in matters criminal, by  
the office of the judge. *Cowel.*

4. The court established in some countries subject to the pope  
for the detection of heresy.

One kiss of her's, and but eighteen words,  
Put quite down the Spanish *inquisition*. *Corbet.*

*INQUISITIVE*, *adj.* [from *inquisitivus*, Latin.] Curious; busy in  
search; active to pry into any thing. With about, after, into,  
or of, and sometimes into.

My boy at eighteen years became *inquisitive*  
After his brother. *Shakespeare's Comedy of Errours.*

This idleness, together with fear of imminent mischiefs,  
have been the cause that the Irish were ever the most *inquisitive*  
people after news of any nation in the world. *Davies.*

He is not *inquisitive* into the reasonableness of indifferent  
and innocent commands. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

It can be no duty to write his heart upon his forehead, and  
to give all the *inquisitive* and malicious world a survey of those  
thoughts, which is the prerogative of God only to know. *South.*

His old shaking fire,  
*Inquisitive* of fights, still longs in vain  
To find him in the number of the slain. *Dryden's Juw.*

Thou, what befits the new lord-mayor,  
And what the Gallick arms will do,  
Art anxiously *inquisitive* to know. *Dryden.*

A Dutch ambassador, entertaining the king of Siam with  
the particularities of Holland, which he was *inquisitive* after,  
told him that the water would, in cold weather, be so hard  
that men walked upon it. *Locke.*

The whole neighbourhood grew *inquisitive* after my name  
and character. *Addison's Spectator.*

A wife man is not *inquisitive* about things impertinent.

They cannot bear with the impertinent questions of a young  
*inquisitive* and sprightly genius. *Watts's Improv. of the Mind.*

*INQUISITIVELY*, *adv.* [from *inquisitive*.] With curiosity; with  
narrow scrutiny.

*INQUISITIVENESS*, *n. f.* [from *inquisitive*.] Curiosity; dili-  
gence to pry into things hidden.

Though he thought *inquisitiveness* an uncomely guest, he  
could not but ask who he was. *Sidney.*

Heights that scorn our prospect, and depths in which reason  
will never touch the bottom, yet surely the pleasure arising  
from thence is great and noble; for as much as they afford  
perpetual matter to the *inquisitiveness* of human reason, and so  
are large enough for it to take its full scopes and range in. *South.*

Providence, delivering great conclusions to us, designed to  
excite our curiosity and *inquisitiveness* after the methods by  
which things were brought to pass. *Burnet.*

Curiosity in children nature has provided, to remove that ig-  
norance they were born with; which, without this busy *in-*  
*quisitiveness*, will make them dull. *Locke.*

*INQUISTOR*